



Reference No. 6.10

MULTIPLE JOBHOLDING, AUGUST 1975

CONTENTS

Table	Page
.. Explanatory Notes	2
Multiple jobholders —	
1 Proportion of labour force, by occupation of main job	3
2 Occupational status in main and second jobs	3
3 Marital status, States	4
4 Occupational status in second job and marital status	4
5 Birthplace and period of arrival in Australia	5
6 Age and marital status	5
7 Hours worked in main and second jobs	6
8 Industry and occupation of second job and hours worked in second job	6
9 Industry of main job	6
10 Occupation of main job	7
11 Industry of main job and industry of second job	7
12 Proportion of total persons employed, by industry	7
.. Technical note	8

NOTE. Inquiries concerning these statistics may be made in Canberra by telephoning Mr D. Power on 52 6503 or, in each State capital, by telephoning the office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

In August 1975 a survey, based on the quarterly population survey, was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain information about the nature and extent of multiple jobholding. A preliminary statement containing a summary of the results of the survey was published on 1 March 1976 (Reference No. 6.39). This bulletin provides estimates in greater detail. The results of a previous survey were published in *Multiple Jobholding, August 1973* (Reference No. 6.10). Similar surveys were conducted in November 1965, August 1966, August 1967 and May 1971.

The population survey

2. The survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.) and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. In August 1975 about 30,000 private dwellings were included in the sample. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers, the interviews being carried out during a four-week period.

Scope

3. The estimates relate to all persons aged 15 years and over, except persons in institutions, members of permanent armed forces, and certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from census and estimated populations. Persons in institutions are those who were patients in hospitals and sanatoria, or inmates of gaols, reformatories, etc., and for whom, for the purpose of the survey, the institution was regarded as their dwelling.

Definitions

4. Persons were classified as *multiple jobholders* if, during the survey week, they

- (a) worked in a second job or held a second job from which they were temporarily absent, and
- (b) were employed in at least one of their jobs as a wage or salary earner. Work as an

unpaid family helper or service in the reserve defence forces was not regarded as a second job. Persons who by the nature of their employment worked for more than one employer, e.g. domestics, odd-job men, baby-sitters, etc., were not counted as multiple jobholders unless they also held another job of a different kind; nor were those who worked for more than one employer solely by reason of changing jobs during the survey week.

5. The *main job* was defined as the job at which most hours were worked during survey week or, where an equal number of hours were worked at two or more jobs during survey week, the job considered by the respondent to be the main job. The *second job* was defined to include all remaining jobs. It should be noted that the definition of main job and second job was based on activity during survey week — the week prior to that in which respondents were interviewed. Thus for a person who was absent (for example, on leave) from his main job but worked in his usual second job the latter would have been recorded as the main job, and the former as the second job for the purposes of the survey.

6. The *labour force* comprises all persons who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed, according to the definitions customarily used in the population survey. Classification of employed persons by industry and occupation is according to the industry and occupation of the main job. For detailed definitions see *The Labour Force* (Reference No. 6.20).

Reliability of the estimates

7. Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained from a complete census using the same questionnaires and procedures. An indication of the likely differences is given in the Technical Note on page 8.

NOTE. Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in tables are due to rounding.

TABLE 1. — MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS (a) : PROPORTION OF PERSONS IN THE LABOUR FORCE (b)
WHO HELD A SECOND JOB, BY OCCUPATION OF MAIN JOB (c)
(Per cent)

Occupation group of main job (c)	August 1966	August 1967	May 1971	August 1973	August 1975
Professional and technical	4.1	4.4	5.0	4.7	5.1
Administrative, executive and managerial	2.8	2.8	3.6	3.2	3.3
Clerical	2.9	2.4	4.0	3.1	3.3
Sales	4.7	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.5
Farmers, fishermen, timbergetters, etc.	3.6	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.6
Transport and communication	2.5	2.4	3.2	3.5	3.2
Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c. (d)	2.7	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.6
Service, sport and recreation				3.1	3.0
Total persons	3.1	2.9	3.6	3.3	3.3
Males	3.8	3.6	4.4	3.9	3.9
Females	1.4	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.2

(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15 years and over. For definition see page 2, paragraph 4. (b) Multiple jobholders in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group. (c) For definition see page 2, paragraph 5. (d) Includes miners, quarrymen and related workers.

TABLE 2. — MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS (a) : OCCUPATIONAL STATUS IN
MAIN AND SECOND JOBS (b), AUGUST 1975
(‘000)

Occupational status in second job (b)

Occupational status in main job (b)	Employer or self-employed			Wage or salary earner			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
ALL MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS									
Employer or self-employed	..	..	..	12.0	4.7	16.7	12.0	4.7	(c) 16.7
Wage or salary earner	52.3	7.2	59.5	87.6	33.3	120.9	139.9	40.5	(d) 180.4
Total (e)	52.3	7.2	59.5	99.7	37.9	137.6	151.9	45.2	197.1
PERSONS WHO ACTUALLY WORKED IN SECOND JOB (b) IN SURVEY WEEK									
Employer or self-employed	..	..	..	10.1	*	13.3	10.1	*	13.3
Wage or salary earner	41.3	5.2	46.5	69.9	28.1	98.0	111.2	33.3	144.5
Total (e)	41.3	5.2	46.5	80.0	31.3	111.3	121.3	36.5	157.8

(a) See note (a) to Table 1. (b) For definition see page 2, paragraph 5. (c) Represents 2.0 per cent of total employers and self-employed. (d) Represents 3.7 per cent of total wage and salary earners. (e) Includes unpaid family helpers.

* Less than 4,000. See page 8, paragraph 5.

TABLE 3. - MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS (a) : MARITAL STATUS, AUGUST 1975

	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Australia (b)
NUMBER ('000)								
Males								
Married	36.7	35.0	13.6	15.0	13.3	4.3	2.1	120.0
Not married (c)	9.1	10.6	3.8	*	4.5	*	*	31.9
Total	45.8	45.5	17.4	17.3	17.8	5.2	2.7	151.9
Females -								
Married	8.3	6.5	4.0	4.1	3.6	*	*	28.0
Not married (c)	4.8	4.9	*	2.7	*	*	*	17.1
Total	13.1	11.4	6.8	6.8	5.0	1.5	*	45.2
Persons -								
Married	45.0	41.5	17.6	19.1	16.8	5.5	2.3	148.0
Not married (c)	13.9	15.4	6.6	5.0	5.9	*	*	49.1
Total	58.9	56.9	24.2	24.1	22.8	6.7	3.1	197.1
PER CENT OF LABOUR FORCE (d)								
Males -								
Married	3.7	4.6	3.4	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.6	4.3
Not married (c)	2.3	3.6	2.3	*	4.7	*	*	2.9
Total	3.3	4.3	3.1	4.8	5.4	4.5	5.1	3.9
Females -								
Married	1.8	1.8	2.5	3.2	3.2	*	*	2.2
Not married (c)	1.7	2.4	*	4.0	*	*	*	2.3
Total	1.8	2.0	2.5	3.5	2.9	2.7	*	2.2
Persons -								
Married	3.1	3.7	3.2	4.9	4.9	4.6	3.7	3.6
Not married (c)	2.1	3.1	2.4	3.1	3.8	*	*	2.6
Total	2.8	3.5	2.9	4.4	4.5	3.9	3.5	3.3

(a) See note (a) to Table 1. (b) Includes the Northern Territory. (c) Never married, widowed and divorced. (d) See note (b) to Table 1.

* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses. See page 8, paragraph 5.

TABLE 4. - MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS (a) : OCCUPATIONAL STATUS IN SECOND JOB (b) AND MARITAL STATUS CAPITAL CITIES AND OTHER AREAS, AUGUST 1975

Occupational status in second job (b)	Capital cities (c)			Other areas			Total		
	Married	Not married (d)	Total	Married	Not married (d)	Total	Married	Not married (d)	Total
NUMBER ('000)									
Employer or self-employed – Persons	24.7	4.9	29.6	26.1	*	29.8	50.8	8.6	59.5
Wage or salary earner –									
Males	45.0	16.0	60.9	30.6	8.1	38.8	75.6	24.1	99.7
Females	13.9	13.4	27.2	7.7	*	10.7	21.6	16.3	37.9
Persons	58.9	29.3	88.2	38.3	11.1	49.4	97.2	40.4	137.6
Total –									
Males	65.9	20.3	86.2	54.1	11.6	65.7	120.0	31.9	151.9
Females	17.7	13.9	31.6	10.4	*	13.6	28.0	17.1	45.2
Persons	83.6	34.2	117.8	64.5	14.8	79.3	148.0	49.0	197.1
PER CENT OF LABOUR FORCE (e)									
Males	3.8	2.9	3.6	5.2	2.9	4.5	4.3	2.9	3.9
Females	2.0	2.6	2.2	2.4	*	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2
Persons	3.2	2.8	3.1	4.4	2.4	3.8	3.6	2.6	3.3

(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15 years and over. For definitions see page 2, paragraph 4. (b) For definitions see page 2, paragraph 5. (c) Statistical Divisions of the six State capital cities as defined in *Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1971 - Census Bulletin No. 6*. (d) Never married, widowed and divorced. (e) Multiple jobholders in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group.

* Less than or based on a figure less than 4,000. See page 8, paragraph 5.

TABLE 5. — MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS (a) : BIRTHPLACE AND PERIOD OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1975

	All multiple jobholders								
	Males		Females		Persons		Persons who actually worked in a second job (c) in survey week		
	('000)	per cent of labour force (b)	('000)	per cent of labour force (b)	('000)	per cent of labour force (b)	Males ('000)	Females ('000)	Persons ('000)
Born in Australia	123.2	4.4	35.0	2.3	158.2	3.6	97.7	28.2	125.9
Born outside Australia —									
U.K. and Ireland	13.9	3.6	4.8	2.4	18.7	3.2	11.5	*	15.1
Other countries	14.9	2.3	5.4	1.6	20.2	2.0	12.1	4.6	16.7
Arrived in Australia —									
Before 1955	7.7	2.4	*	*	9.9	2.3	5.1	*	6.6
1955-1961	7.2	3.1	*	*	9.4	2.7	6.7	*	8.6
1962-1967	6.2	3.0	*	*	8.7	2.7	5.6	*	7.7
1968 to August 1975	7.7	2.6	*	*	10.9	2.3	6.1	*	9.0
Total born outside Australia	28.7	2.7	10.2	1.9	38.9	2.5	23.5	8.3	31.8
Total	151.9	3.9	45.2	2.2	197.1	3.3	121.3	36.5	157.8

(a) See note (a) to Table 4. (b) See note (e) to Table 4. (c) For definitions see page 2, paragraph 5.

* Less than or based on a figure less than 4,000. See page 8, paragraph 5.

TABLE 6. — MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS (a) : AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, AUGUST 1975

	Age group (years)							
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	Total	
NUMBER ('000)								
Married —								
Males	*	12.0	46.7	30.2	23.6	7.4	120.0	
Females	*	*	9.1	8.5	4.9	*	28.0	
Persons	*	15.8	55.8	38.8	28.6	9.0	148.0	
Not married (b) —								
Males	8.6	11.7	6.0	*	*	*	31.9	
Females	5.4	4.3	*	*	*	*	17.1	
Persons	13.9	16.0	9.8	*	*	*	49.0	
Total —								
Males	8.6	23.7	52.7	33.1	25.7	8.2	151.9	
Females	5.5	8.0	12.9	9.5	6.1	*	45.2	
Persons	14.1	31.7	65.6	42.6	31.7	11.3	197.1	
PER CENT OF LABOUR FORCE (c)								
Males	2.4	4.7	5.3	4.4	3.5	1.5	3.9	
Females	1.7	2.2	2.8	2.4	1.8	*	2.2	
Persons	2.1	3.7	4.5	3.7	3.0	1.6	3.3	

(a) See note (a) to Table 4. (b) Never married, widowed and divorced. (c) See note (e) to Table 4.

* Less than or based on a figure less than 4,000. See page 8, paragraph 5.

TABLE 7. — MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS (a) : HOURS WORKED IN MAIN AND SECOND JOBS (b), AUGUST 1975 ('000)

	Hours worked in second job (b)						Total number of multiple jobholders (a)
	0	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20 and over	
Hours worked in main job (b)							
0	6.3	..	..	..	..	..	6.3
1-15	5.9	4.7	*	..	..	..	16.0
16-29	4.2	..	{ 4.9 }	5.9	5.0	6.2	21.9
30-34	*	5.6	{ * }	..	..	..	14.0
35-39	4.3	9.9	7.5	5.0	*	*	31.8
40	7.4	10.0	15.1	14.5	5.5	10.8	63.3
41-48	*	5.9	5.8	..	..	..	23.3
49 and over	5.3	*	*	5.1	4.3	7.7	20.4
Total persons	39.3	39.2	43.3	30.4	17.3	27.5	197.1
Males	30.6	27.4	30.5	24.1	14.7	24.7	151.9
Females	8.7	11.8	12.8	6.3	*	*	45.2

(a) See note (a) to Table 4. (b) For definitions see page 2, paragraph 5.

* Less than 4,000. See page 8, paragraph 5.

TABLE 8. — MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS (a) : INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION OF SECOND JOB (b) AND HOURS WORKED, AUGUST 1975 ('000)

	Hours worked in second job (b)						Total number of multiple jobholders (a)
	0	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20 and over	
Industry of second job (b)							
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5.7	*	4.9	*	4.8	8.3	29.5
Wholesale and retail trade	5.6	5.7	8.6	4.2	*	5.0	31.5
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	*	*	4.0	5.6	*	*	18.9
Community services	9.0	9.8	6.4	*	*	*	31.4
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	7.8	13.0	12.5	8.9	*	5.1	49.6
Other	9.4	5.8	7.0	5.2	4.2	4.7	(c)36.2
Occupation of second job (b)							
Professional and technical	10.6	11.9	6.8	4.1	*	*	37.2
Clerical	*	4.0	6.3	*	*	*	17.9
Sales	*	*	5.1	*	*	*	18.7
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc.	6.1	*	5.6	*	4.8	8.9	32.7
Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c. (d)	6.4	4.0	6.6	4.5	*	*	29.1
Service, sport and recreation	6.8	10.4	10.5	10.8	4.6	4.9	48.1
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	(e)13.3
Total	39.3	39.2	43.3	30.4	17.3	27.5	197.1

(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15 years and over. For definitions see page 2, paragraph 4. (b) For definition see page 2, paragraph 5. (c) Includes manufacturing 15,700; construction 8,800; transport and storage 7,200. (d) Includes miners, quarrymen and related workers. (e) Includes transport and communication workers 9,700.

* Less than 4,000. See page 8, paragraph 5.

TABLE 9. — MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS (a) : INDUSTRY OF MAIN JOB (b), AUGUST 1975

Industry division	Number ('000)			Per cent of labour force (c)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	15.5	*	17.5	4.9	*	4.5
Manufacturing	30.5	4.2	34.7	3.2	1.2	2.7
Electricity, gas and water	4.0	*	4.2	4.3	*	4.1
Construction	13.6	*	14.0	2.7	*	2.6
Wholesale and retail trade	26.1	8.7	34.9	3.8	1.8	3.0
Transport and storage	6.6	*	7.9	2.3	*	2.4
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	14.8	6.2	21.0	6.3	3.1	4.8
Public administration and defence	10.7	*	12.4	5.9	*	4.5
Community services	17.6	13.1	30.8	5.9	2.7	3.9
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	7.9	6.5	14.4	5.4	2.8	3.8
Other industries	4.5	*	5.4	2.7	*	2.7
Total	151.9	45.2	197.1	3.9	2.2	3.3

(a) See note (a) to Table 8. (b) For definition see page 2, paragraph 5. (c) Multiple jobholders in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group.

* Less than or based on a figure less than 4,000. See page 8, paragraph 5.

TABLE 10. – MULTIPLE JOBBOLDERS (a) : OCCUPATION OF MAIN JOB (b), AUGUST 1975

Occupation group	Number ('000)			Per cent of labour force (c)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Professional and technical	26.6	8.6	35.1	6.7	2.9	5.1
Administrative, executive and managerial	10.9	*	11.9	3.4	*	3.3
Clerical	15.5	17.5	33.1	4.9	2.5	3.3
Sales	11.8	5.7	17.5	5.0	2.2	3.5
Farmers, fishermen, timbergetters, etc.	17.4	*	19.5	4.9	*	4.6
Transport and communication	10.7	*	11.2	3.5	*	3.2
Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c. (d)	50.3	*	51.6	2.9	*	2.6
Service, sport and recreation	8.8	8.4	17.2	4.4	2.3	3.0
Total	151.9	45.2	197.1	3.9	2.2	3.3

(a) See note (a) to Table 8. (b) For definition see page 2, paragraph 5. (c) See note (c) to Table 8. (d) Includes miners, quarrymen and related workers.

* Less than or based on a figure less than 4,000. See page 8, paragraph 5.

TABLE 11. – MULTIPLE JOBBOLDERS (a) : INDUSTRY OF MAIN AND SECOND JOBS (b), AUGUST 1975 ('000)

Industry division of main job (b)	Industry division of second job (b)							
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	Manufacturing	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	Community services	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	Other industries	All industries
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	10.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	17.5
Manufacturing	*	5.3	7.1	*	*	10.0	*	34.7
Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14.0
Wholesale and retail trade	4.1	*	9.8	*	*	10.7	*	34.9
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	*	*	*	4.2	*	7.4	*	21.0
Community services	*	*	*	*	13.5	5.0	*	30.8
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	*	*	*	*	*	4.6	*	14.4
Other industries	4.1	*	4.5	*	*	7.9	4.1	(c)29.8
Total persons	29.5	15.7	31.5	18.9	31.4	49.6	(d)20.5	197.1
Males	27.0	13.2	23.9	15.0	19.1	35.8	17.9	151.9
Females	*	*	7.6	*	12.3	13.8	*	45.2

(a) See note (a) to Table 8. (b) For definition see page 2, paragraph 5. (c) Includes electricity, gas and water 4,200; transport and storage 7,900 and public administration and defence 12,400. (d) Includes construction 8,800 and transport and storage 7,200.

* Less than 4,000. See page 8, paragraph 5.

TABLE 12. – MULTIPLE JOBBOLDERS (a) : PROPORTION OF TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED (b) BY INDUSTRY, AUGUST 1975 (Per cent)

Industry division	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	8.2	*	7.4
Manufacturing	1.4	*	1.3
Construction	1.6	*	1.7
Wholesale and retail trade	3.5	1.6	2.7
Transport and storage	2.3	*	2.2
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	6.2	*	4.3
Community services	6.2	2.6	4.0
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	20.4	6.0	12.2
Other industries	*	*	0.8

(a) See note (a) to Table 8. (b) Persons with a second job in an industry division as a proportion of the number of persons with either a main or a second job in the same division.

* Based on a figure less than 4,000. See page 8, paragraph 5.

TECHNICAL NOTE

Estimation procedure

The estimates are derived from the quarterly population survey by use of a complex ratio estimation procedure, which ensures that the survey estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population by age and sex, rather than to the age and sex distribution within the sample itself.

Reliability of the estimates

2. Since the estimates in this bulletin are based on a sample, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained from a complete census using the same questionnaires and procedures. One measure of the likely difference is given by the *standard error*, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample, and not the whole population, was enumerated. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained from a comparable complete enumeration, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

3. Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this bulletin. A table of *standard errors* for general application is given below. These figures will not give a precise measure of standard error of a particular estimate since they are averages based on calculations for a limited number of quarterly labour force surveys over a wide range of labour force characteristics. However, they will provide an indication of the magnitude of the standard error of any particular estimate. An example of the use of the table is as follows: if an estimate for Australia obtained from the sample is 100,000 the standard error is 3,000; there are then about two chances in three that the true

figure is within the range 97,000 to 103,000 and about nineteen chances in twenty that this figure is between 94,000 and 106,000.

4. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the numerator and the size of the denominator. However, the per cent standard error of the estimated percentage will generally be lower than the per cent standard error of the estimate of the numerator. The per cent standard errors of the numerators can be calculated from the table below.

5. As the standard errors in the table below show, *the smaller the estimate the higher is the relative standard error*. Very small estimates are thus subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In the tables in this bulletin, estimates less than the lowest levels shown in the table below have not been included. Although figures for these small components can in some cases be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

6. The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by interviewers and respondents. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as the *non-sampling error*, and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or only a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures.

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

Size of estimate (persons)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1,500						250	300	
2,000					400	250	350	
2,500				500	450	250	400	
3,000			600	500	450	300	450	
4,000	900	900	700	500	500	300	550	800
5,000	1,000	1,000	750	550	550	350		900
10,000	1,300	1,300	900	600	700	400		1,200
20,000	1,600	1,600	1,200	800	1,000			1,600
50,000	2,500	2,500	1,500	1,000	1,500			2,300
100,000								3,000
200,000								4,000

— Estimates below the levels indicated have not been published — see paragraph 5 above.